



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/613,085	07/10/2000	John R. Ehrman	STL9-2000-0069	9432
47069	7590	04/15/2005	EXAMINER	
KONRAD RAYNES & VICTOR, LLP ATTN: IBM54 315 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, SUITE 210 BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212			PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 04/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/613,085	Applicant(s) EHRMAN, JOHN R.	
	Examiner CESAR B. PAULA	Art Unit 2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 January 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 2178

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the RCE filed on 1/28/2005.

This action is made Non-Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 1-12 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 5, and 9 are independent claims.

3. The rejections of claims 1-12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edberg et al, hereinafter Edberg (Pat. # 5,793,381, 8/11/1998, as disclosed by the applicant on 2/2/2001), have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed on 7/10/2000 have been accepted by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2178

6. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edberg et al, hereinafter Edberg (Pat. # 5,793,381, 8/11/1998, as disclosed by the applicant on 2/2/2001), in view of Chiang (Pat. # 6,003,049, 12/14/1999).

Regarding independent claim 1, Edberg teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode strings to Unicode by looking up a mapping table—*retrieving a specification code page*-- containing the Unicode or “second character encoding”, and the non-Unicode string character for converting to Unicode (col.3, lines 42-61, col.4, lines 10-67, and col. 11, line 47-col.12, line 67).

Furthermore, Edberg teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode strings, such as those found in a text document such as email message, to Unicode (col.3, lines 42-61, col.4, lines 10-67, and col. 6, lines 14-31). In other words, a word —*a scope or portion of the document*—in the document is retrieved and converted, and then another word —*a different scope or portion of the document*—retrieved and also converted until the entire document is converted. Edberg fails to explicitly disclose: *retrieving a specification of, and translating one of a plurality of scopes, wherein each scope specifies a different portion of a computer program subject to the translation*. However, Chiang teaches the translation of an English computer program, which contains several lines of code-- *a specification of one of a plurality of different scopes*-- into Chinese (col.5, lines 45-50, fig.3). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have converted different portions of the computer program, taught by Chiang, using the Unicode as taught by Edberg, because Edberg teaches allowing computer users to interact with the computer in a

Art Unit: 2178

different language as taught by Edberg using a more efficient and flexible method of character identification (col.1, lines 34-41, 57-col.2, line 10). Thereby providing a user in a different language with the ability to manipulate a computer program in another language in a more efficient way.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Edberg teaches that the code converter converts the non-Unicode strings, such as all strings input into an email document—*global scope*-- to Unicode (col.2, lines 1-67, col.3, lines 57-61, and col.4, lines 10-67). Edberg fails to explicitly disclose: *the global scope specifying that the translation applies to an entirety of the computer program*. However, Chiang teaches the translation of an English computer program, which contains several lines of code into Chinese (col.5, lines 45-50, fig.3). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have converted different portions of the computer program, taught by Chiang, using the Unicode as taught by Edberg, because Edberg teaches allowing computer users to interact with the computer in a different language as taught by Edberg using a more efficient and flexible method of character identification (col.1, lines 34-41, 57-col.2, line 10). Thereby providing a user in a different language with the ability to manipulate a computer program in another language in a more efficient way.

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Edberg teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode a single character or strings characters—*a constant*-- to Unicode (col.3, lines 36-61, and col.4, lines 10-67). Edberg fails to

Art Unit: 2178

explicitly disclose: *the local scope specifying that the translation applies to a subsequent portion of the computer program*. However, Chiang teaches the translation of an English computer program, which contains several lines of code into Chinese (col.5, lines 45-50, fig.3). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have converted different portions of the computer program, taught by Chiang, using the Unicode as taught by Edberg, because Edberg teaches allowing computer users to interact with the computer in a different language as taught by Edberg using a more efficient and flexible method of character identification (col.1, lines 34-41, 57-col.2, line 10). Thereby providing a user in a different language with the ability to manipulate a computer program in another language in a more efficient way.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Edberg teaches a code converter stored in a computer readable medium for converting non-Unicode a single character—a *constant*-- to Unicode (col.3, lines 36-61, and col.4, lines 10-67). Edberg fails to explicitly disclose: *the constant specific scope specifying that the translation applies only to a specific constant*. However, Chiang teaches the translation of an English computer program, which contains several lines of code-- *a specification of one of a plurality of different scopes*-- into Chinese (col.5, lines 45-50, fig.3). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have converted different portions of the computer program, taught by Chiang, using the Unicode as taught by Edberg, because Edberg teaches allowing computer users to interact with the computer in a different language as taught by Edberg using a more efficient and flexible method of character identification (col.1, lines 34-41, 57-col.2, line 10). Thereby

providing a user in a different language with the ability to manipulate a computer program text characters—*constant*—in another language in a more efficient way.

Claims 5-8 are directed towards a method for implementing the article of manufacture found in claims 1-4 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claims 9-12 are directed towards a computer system for implementing the article of manufacture found in claims 1-4 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicants submit that Edberg does not teach or suggest the specification and translation of different scopes of a computer program as amended (pages 5-6). The Applicants are directed towards the new grounds of rejection above as necessitated by the amendment.

Claims 2-4, 6-8, and 10-12 depend from independent claims 1, 5, and 9. Therefore, they are rejected at least based on their dependency status.

Conclusion

I. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hinks et al. (Pat. # 5,678,039).

II. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

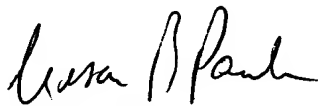
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- (703) 703-872-9306, (for all Formal communications intended for entry)


CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
4/13/05